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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/842,047	04/26/2001	Yasuo Fukuda	Q64291	6518

7590 09/05/2003
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EXAMINER

PHAN, THIEM D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3729

DATE MAILED: 09/05/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/842,047	FUKUDA ET AL.
	Examiner Tim Phan	Art Unit 3729
<i>--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--</i>		
<p>THE REPLY FILED 21 August 2003 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.</p>		
PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]		
<p>a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The period for reply expires <u>3</u> months from the mailing date of the final rejection.</p> <p>b) <input type="checkbox"/> The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.</p>		
<p>ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).</p>		
<p>Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).</p>		
<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> A Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.</p>		
<p>2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:</p>		
<p>(a) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);</p>		
<p>(b) <input type="checkbox"/> they raise the issue of new matter (see Note below);</p>		
<p>(c) <input type="checkbox"/> they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or</p>		
<p>(d) <input type="checkbox"/> they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.</p>		
<p>NOTE: _____</p>		
<p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.</p>		
<p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).</p>		
<p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> The a)<input type="checkbox"/> affidavit, b)<input type="checkbox"/> exhibit, or c)<input type="checkbox"/> request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: _____.</p>		
<p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.</p>		
<p>7. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a)<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> will not be entered or b)<input type="checkbox"/> will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.</p>		
<p>The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:</p>		
<p>Claim(s) allowed: <u>None</u>.</p>		
<p>Claim(s) objected to: <u>None</u>.</p>		
<p>Claim(s) rejected: <u>4-7 and 25-31</u>.</p>		
<p>Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.</p>		
<p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is a)<input type="checkbox"/> approved or b)<input type="checkbox"/> disapproved by the Examiner.</p>		
<p>9. <input type="checkbox"/> Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.</p>		
<p>10. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>See Continuation Sheet</u></p>		

Continuation of 10. Note:

Assuming Applicants' Amendment does not need further consideration and/or search, Applicants appear not to understand the express language in *inter alia* Column 9, line 47ff of the '272 (Okino et al). Indeed the '272 does teach a wet etching step (Cf. column 3, lines 21-24) for etching the conductive probe into an acute probe pin (Cf. column 3, line 27). It appears that Applicants' step of etching the probe into sharp point is essentially the same that taught in the '272 (Cf. the '272, Fig. 4c-4e and Applicants', Fig. 9c-9e). The acute probe pin of the '272 is formed as sharp as the Applicants. Further, the acute probe pin of the '272 can easily puncture or pierce any corresponding electrode, depending on the hardness, number of probe pins and pressure involved. Moreover the same processing step of the '272 can etch a similar probe tip from a dull point to a very sharp one.

With regard to the 112 Rejection of Claim 31, Applicants' remarks about the "beveled gear-shaped cross section of the pointed bumps" (Cf. Applicants, Fig. 1A and 8B) are not well taken. "bevel gear" ^{is} ~~as~~ defined in the accompanying page (Cf. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 1998, Page 109) ^{and} _h this definition allows the language to be within the teaching of the '272 (Cf. Fig. 4e).

Subsequent claims rejected under 35U.S.C. 103 continue to be rejected as stated in Paper No. 7 (December 20th 2002).

Furthermore, the Patent Office saith not..

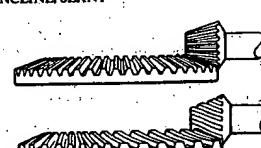
TP

Of
CARL J. ARBES
PRIMARY EXAMINER

BEST AVAILABLE COPY betel nut bhakti 109

1 : resembling a ked by base or AL — **bes-tial**.
-ties (14c) 1 : or gratification between a human
ur-les [ML *bes-40*] 1 : a medie and habits of tions of real or
eddings
e at STOW (14c)
2 : to put in a e with quarters upon **syn** see
ewn \'-strün\; er
en \'-strî\; n\; er stand astride ed bureaucracy oss
a book) whose **dom** \-däm\ n
ing that is laid, ie outcome of a d giving such a de by consider-
to stake on the b : to be able t (you ~ I'll be : to make a bet
, fr. Gk *bēta*, of ter of the Greek : a measure of a
an organic mol- often used in
. relating to, or
f drugs (as pro- blood flow by **ing** \-kîng\ adj carotene found
eatic cells in the
nation governed changes into the of an electron or te in the atomic
phine of the pitu- an morphine
ns of plasma or tines intermediate
lins sweet crystalline in beet juice; also **Cl** ; **tak-ing** (14c)
cyclic amide (fr. 935) : stepwise ents are suc-
one emitted by a
beta particles —
t group of recep- the sympathetic
tive agents in en- ergic agents in
ation, increase in ation of smooth
thalassemia in which comprises sev- thalassemia
or which elec- tically varying mag-
with a frequency ormal conscious
a climbing pe- betel nut and stern Asians
fr. Ar **bay** \-b^h with Orion & Be-
telgeuse]) : a variable red giant star of the first magnitude near one shoulder of Orion
betel nut \-n^h [fr. its being chewed with betel leaves] (1681) : the astrin- gerit seed of the betel palm
betel palm \-n (1875) : an Asian pinnate-leaved palm (*Areca catechu*) that has an orange-colored drupe with an outer fibrous husk
bête noire \-bet\-'nôr\, \-bät\-'n, **pl** **bêtes noires** \-bet\-'nôr(z), \-bät\-'n^h [F, lit., black-beast] (1844) : a person or thing strongly detested or avoided: **BUGBEAR**
beti \-bētē\, \-bāt\, \-bās\ n [Heb *bēth*, fr. *bayith* house] (ca. 1823) : the 2d letter of the Hebrew alphabet — see **ALPHABET** table
beth-el \-bēth\-'el\ n [Heb *beth*\'el house of God] (ca. 1617) 1 : a hal- lowed spot 2 a : a chapel for Nonconformists b : a place of worship for seamen
be-think \-bi\-'thîng\ vt -thought \-'thôt\; -think-ing (bef. 12c) 1 a : **REMEMBER, RECALL** b : to cause (oneself) to be reminded 2 : to cause (oneself) to consider
be-tide \-bi\-'tîd\ vi (12c) : to happen esp. as if by fate ~ vi : to happen b : **BEFAL** — used chiefly in the phrase **woe betide** (woe ~ our enemies)
be-times \-bi\-'timz\ adv (13c) 1 : in good time : **EARLY** 2 **archaic** : in a short time : **SPEEDILY** 3 : at times : **OCCASIONALLY**
be-tise \-bā\-'tîz\, n, **pl** **be-tises** \-tîz\ [F] (1827) 1 : an act of foolishness or stupidity 2 : lack of good sense : **STUPIDITY**
be-ken \-bē\-'kən\, **vt** -tokened; -to-kened; -to-kening \-'tōk-nîg, \-'tōk-ka\ (15c) 1 : to typify beforehand : **PRESAGE** 2 : to give evidence of : **SHOW**
be-tray \-bi\-'trā\, **vb** [ME, fr. *be-* + *trāyen* to betray, fr. OF *trāir*, fr. L *tradere* — more at **TRAITOR**] vt (13c) 1 : to lead astray; esp: **SEDUCE** 2 : to deliver to an enemy by treachery 3 : to fail or desert esp. in time of need 4 a : to reveal unintentionally b : **SHOW, INDICATE** c : to disclose in violation of confidence ~ vi : to prove false **syn** see **RE-VEAL** — **be-tray-al** \-'trā\-'al\, n — **be-tray-er** \-'trā\-'or\, n
be-troth \-bi\-'trōth\, \-'trōth\ vt [ME, fr. *be-* + *trouth* truth, troth] (14c) 1 : to promise to marry 2 : to give in marriage
be-trothal \-trōth\-'al\, \-'trō\-'al\, n (1844) 1 : the act of betrothing or fact of being betrothed 2 : a mutual promise or contract for a future marriage
be-trothed \-bi\-'trōth\, \-'trōth\, n (1588) : the person to whom one is betrothed
be-tta \-bē\-'tə\, n [NL] (1927) : any of a genus (*Betta*) of small brilliantly colored long-finned freshwater fishes of southeastern Asia; esp : **SIAMESE FIGHTING FISH**
be-tter \-bē\-'tər\, **adj**, **comparative** of **GOOD** [ME *bettre*, fr. OE *betera*; akin to OE *bōi* remedy, Skt *bhadra* fortunate] (bef. 12c) 1 : greater than half 2 : improved in health or mental attitude 3 : more attractive, favorable, or commendable 4 : more advantageous or effective 5 : improved in accuracy or performance
be-tter vt (bef. 12c) 1 : to make better: as a : to make more tolerable or acceptable (trying to ~ the lot of slum dwellers) b : to make more complete or perfect (looked forward to ~ing her acquaintance with the new neighbors) 2 : to surpass in excellence: **EXCEL** ~ vi : to become better **syn** see **IMPROVE**
be-tter **adv**, **comparative** of **WELL** (12c) 1 a : in a more excellent manner b : to greater advantage : **PREFERABLY** (some things are ~ left unsaid) 2 a : to a higher or greater degree (he knows the story ~ than you do) b : **MORE** (it is ~ than nine miles to the next town)
be-tter n (12c) 1 a : something better b : a superior esp. in merit or rank: 2 : **ADVANTAGE, VICTORY** (get the ~ of him)
be-tter **verbal auxiliary** (1831) : had better (you ~ hurry)
be-ter-ment \-be\-'ter-mənt\, n (1598) 1 : a making or becoming better 2 : an improvement that adds to the value of a property or facility
be-ter-off \-be\-'tə\-'rōf\, **adj** (ca. 1859) 1 : being in comfortable economic circumstances (the ~ people live in the older section of town) 2 : being in a more advantageous position
betting shop n (1852) **Brit** : a shop where bets are taken
bet-tor or **be-tter** \-bē\-'tər\, n (1609) : one that bets
be-tween \-bi\-'twēn\, **prep** [ME *between*, **prep** & **adv**, fr. OE *be-twēnum*, fr. *be-* + *twēnum* (dat. pl.) (akin to Goth *twēhna* two each); akin to OE *twi* two] (bef. 12c) 1 a : by the common action of jointly engaging (shared the work ~ the two of them) (talks ~ the three ~ Time) b : in common : shared by (divided ~ his four grandchildren) 2 a : in the time, space, or interval that separates b : in intermediate relation to 3 a : from one to another of (air service ~ Miami and Chicago) b : serving to connect or unite in a relationship (as difference, likeness, or proportion) (a one-to-one correspondence ~ sets) c : setting apart (the line ~ fact and fancy) 4 : in point of comparison of (not much to choose ~ the two coats) 5 : in confidence restricted to (a secret ~ you and me)
usage There is a persistent but unfounded notion that **between** can be used only of two items and that **among** must be used for more than two. **Between** has been used of more than two since Old English; it is esp. appropriate to denote a one-to-one relationship, regardless of the number of items. It can be used when the number is unspecified (economic cooperation **between** nations), when more than two are enumerated (**between** you and me and the lamppost) (partitioned **between** Austria, Prussia, and Russia — Nathaniel Benchley); and even when only one item is mentioned (but repetition is implied) (pausing **between** every sentence to rap the floor — George Eliot). **Among** is more appropriate where the emphasis is on distribution rather than individual relationships (discontent **among** the peasants). When **among** is automatically chosen for more than two, English idiom may be strained (a worthy book that nevertheless falls **among** many stools — John Simon) (the author alternates **among** mod slang, clichés and quotes from literary giants — A. H. Johnston).
be-tween **adv** (bef. 12c) : in an intermediate space or interval
be-tween-brain \-brān\ n (ca. 1909) : **DIENCEPHALON**
be-tween-ness \-bi\-'twēn\-'nəs\, n (1892) : the quality or state of being between two others in an ordered mathematical set
be-tween-times \-bi\-'twēn\-'timz\, **adv** (1907) : at or during intervals
be-tween-whiles \-hwilz\, \-wîlz\, **adv** (1678) : **BETWENTIMES**
be-twixt \-bē\-'twîks\, **adv** or **prep** [ME, fr. OE *betwux*, fr. *be-* + *twux* (akin to Goth *twēhna*)] (bef. 12c) : **BEWEEN**

betwixt and between **adv** or **adj** (1832) : in a midway position : neither one thing nor the other
Beu-lah \-bē\-'lə\, n [an idyllic land near the end of life's journey in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*]
beurre blanc \-bē\-'brô\-'blā\, n [F, lit., white butter] (1931) : a hot butter sauce (as for fish) flavored with vinegar or lemon juice
beurre ma-nié \-mā\-'niā\, n [F, lit., handled butter] (1939) : flour and butter kneaded together used as a thickener in sauces
beurre noir \-nōr\-'brô\, n [F, lit., black butter] (1856) : butter heated until brown or black and often flavored with vinegar or lemon juice
bevel \-bē\-'vel\, **adj** (ca. 1600) : **OBIQUE, BEVELED**
bevel **n** [assumed] **MF**, fr. OF *baf* with open mouth, fr. *baer* to yawn — more at **ABEYANCE**] (1610) 1 : an instrument consisting of two rules or arms jointed together and opening to any angle for drawing angles or adjusting surfaces to be cut at an angle 2 a : the angle that one surface or line makes with another when they are not at right angles b : the slant of such a surface or line 3 : the part of printing type extending from face to shoulder
bevel **vb** -e-led or -e-elled; -el-ing or -el-elling \-bē\-'vîn, \-bē\-'və\-'v\, **vt** (1677) 1 : to cut or shape to a bevel ~ vi : **INCLINE, SLANT**



bevel gears

beverage \-bē\-'vrāj, \-bē\-'və\-'rāj, n [ME, fr. MF beverage, fr. *beire* to drink, fr. L *bibere* — more at **POTABLE**] (14c) : a drinkable liquid
bevy \-bē\-'vē\, n, **pl** **bevies** [ME *bevey*] (15c) 1 : a large group or collection (a ~ of girls) 2 : a group of animals and esp. quail together
be-wail \-bē\-'wāl\, \-wāl\, **vt** (14c) 1 : to wail over 2 : to express deep sorrow for usu. by wailing and lamentation (wringing her hands and ~ing her fate) **syn** see **DEPLORE**
be-ware \-bē\-'war, \-wē\-'war\, **vb** [ME *been* war, fr. *been* to be + war careful — more at **BE, WARE**] vt (14c) : to be on one's guard (~ of the dog) ~ vi 1 : to take care of (~ your wallet) 2 : to be wary of (we must ... ~ the exceedingly tenuous generalization —Matthew Lipman)
be-whis-kered \-hwis-kard\, \-wîs\-'kard\, **adj** (1820) : wearing a wig
be-wigged \-bē\-'wigd\, \-wîg\-'d\, **adj** (1774) : wearing a wig
be-wil-der \-bē\-'wil-dər\, **vt** -wil-dered; -wil-der-ing \-də\-'ring\, **adj** (1684) 1 : to cause to lose one's bearings 2 : to perplex or confuse esp. by a complexity, variety, or multitude of objects or considerations **syn** see **PUZZLE** — **be-wil-dered-ly** **adv** — **be-wil-dered-ness** **n** — **be-wil-der-ing-ly** \-də\-'ring-lē\, **adv**
be-wil-der-ment \-də\-'rə-mənt\, n (1820) 1 : the quality or state of being bewildered 2 : a bewildering tangle or confusion
be-witch \-bē\-'wîch\, **vt** (13c) 1 a : to influence or affect esp. injuriously by witchcraft b : to cast a spell over 2 : to attract as if by the power of witchcraft : **ENCHANT** (~ed by her beauty) ~ vi : to bewitch someone or something — **be-witch-ery** \-wîch\-'s-ri\-'n\, **n** — **be-witch-ing-ly** \-wî-chip-lē\, **adv**
be-witch-ment \-wîch-mənt\, n (1607) 1 a : the act or power of bewitching b : a spell that bewitches 2 : the state of being bewitched
be-wray \-bē\-'rā\, **vt** [ME, fr. *be-* + *wreyen* to accuse, fr. OE *wrēgan*; akin to OHG *ruogen* to accuse] (13c) **archaic** : **DIVULGE, BETRAY**
be-yâb \-bē\-'yāb\, n [Turk, gentleman, chief] (1595) 1 a : a provincial governor in the Ottoman Empire b : the former native ruler of Tunis or Tunisia 2 : used as a courtesy title in Turkey and Egypt
be-yond \-bē\-'yōnd\, **adv** [ME, prep. & adv., fr. OE *begeondan*, fr. *be-* + *geondan* beyond, fr. *geond* yond — more at **YOND**] (bef. 12c) 1 : on or to the farther side: **FARTHER** 2 : in addition : **BESIDES**
beyond **prep** (bef. 12c) 1 : on or to the farther side of : at a greater distance than 2 : out of the reach or sphere of b : in a degree or amount surpassing c : out of the comprehension of 3 : in addition to : **BESIDES**
beyond n (14c) 1 : something that lies beyond 2 : something that lies outside the scope of ordinary experience; **specif**: **HEREAFTER**
be-zant \-bē\-'zānt\, \-zānt\, n [ME *besant*, fr. OF, fr. ML *Byzantium* Byzantine, fr. *Byzantium*, ancient name of Istanbul] (13c) 1 : **SOLIDUS** 1 2 : a flat disk used in architectural ornament
bezel \-bē\-'zəl, \-bē\-'zəl\, **n** [prob. fr. dial. form of F *biseau* bezel, fr. MF] (ca. 1616) 1 : a rim that holds a transparent covering (as on a watch, clock, or headlight) or that is rotatable and has special markings (as on a watch) 2 : the oblique side or face of a cut gem; **specif**: the upper facets portion of a brilliant projecting from the setting — see **BRILLIANT** illustration 3 : a usu. metal rim of a piece of jewelry in which an ornament (as a gem) is set
bezique \-bē\-'zēk\, n [F *bésique*] (1861) : a card game similar to pinochle that is played with a pack of 64 cards
bezoar \-bē\-'zōr\, \-zōr\, n [MF, fr. ML, fr. Ar *bezwār*, fr. Ar *bazahr*, fr. Per *pād-zahr*, fr. *pād* protecting (against) + *zahr* poison] (1577) : any of various calculi found chiefly in the gastrointestinal organs and formerly believed to possess magical properties — called also **bezoar stone**
B-girl n [prob. fr. *br.* bar + *girl*] (1936) : a woman who entertains bar patrons and encourages them to spend freely
BHA \-bē\-'chā\, \-chā\, n [butylated hydroxyanisole] (1950) : a phenolic antioxidant $C_{18}H_{14}O_2$ used esp. to preserve fats and oils in food
Bha-ga-vad-Gita \-bā\-'gā-vād\-'gē-tā\, n [Skt *Bhagavadgītā*, lit., song of the blessed one (Krishna)] (ca. 1785) : a Hindu devotional work in poetic form
bhak-ti \-bō\-'kē-tē\, n [Skt, lit., portion] (1832) : devotion to a deity constituting a way to salvation in Hinduism

\-bō\-'bōt\, F table \-bōt\, further \-bōt\, ash \-bōt\, ace \-bōt\, mop, mar \-bōt\, out \-bōt\, chin \-bōt\, bet \-bōt\, easy \-bōt\, go \-bōt\, hit \-bōt\, ice \-bōt\, job \-bōt\, sing \-bōt\, go \-bōt\, law \-bōt\, boy \-bōt\, thin \-bōt\, the \-bōt\, loot \-bōt\, foot \-bōt\, yet \-bōt\, vision \-bōt\, k, \-bōt\, ce, \-bōt\, ue, \-bōt\, see Guide to Pronunciation